

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

### ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1859.

THE WAR IN EUROPE has commenced .-See the accounts in to-day's paper. As was expected, the Austrians have the advantage at the commencement of the contest. They will not keep it long, it is thought .-England is preparing, in case she should be drawn into the matter, and Prussia is getting all things ready for her part in the

Professor Dennison Olmsted, LL.D., expired at his residence at New Haven (Conn.) on the morning of the 13th instant, aged sixty eight years. He graduated at Yale College in 1813, was elected Professor of Chemistry in North Carolina in 1815, and served ten years, (when there he made a geological survey of that State, the first State survey made in this country,) and in 1825 he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, which place he filled at the time of his

Dr. William Sawyer died at his residence in Boston, last week. He was born in Boston, and was in his day a physician of considerable eminence, but for the past few years has been confined to his house and bed by his infirmities. He had reached his eighty-ninth year, and was the oldest living graduate of Harvard University, having graduated in 1788. By his death Hon. Josiah Quincy, Senior, of the Class of 1790, becomes the oldest living graduate. Of the Class of 1796 four only are now living.

The little steamer Hunter Woodis, which has been running between Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., has been sold to the Baltimore and Petersburg Steamboat Company, for the sum of \$9,000, or one-half of her cost five or six years ago. She is intended to ply between City Point and Petersburg, for the transportation of freight from the bay steamers, whose tonnage will not permit their going up the Appomattox.

Commodore Lawrence Kearney has been detached from his position as Chairman of the Lighthouse Board, and Commodore Shubrick appointed in his stead. Com. Kearney has been fifty-two years in the service. His exterpation of piracy in the Grecian Archi-pelago and in the West India seas, and his able service in negotiating the China treaty in 1842, have established for him the highest

Mr. Russell, of the London Times, is at of new wheat, from the rice plantation of Marseilles, on his way home from India to Dr. Daniel near this city. The tenth day of Mr. Russell, of the London Times, is at England. A telegraph from Printing-House square, reached him at Marseilles, with a request to turn his steps, not to London, but to Lombardy. His reply is understood to have been that, for the present, he preferred the banks of the Thames to the banks of the Ti-

The New Orleans True Delta of May 5th says: "We are pained to learn that the wife of the Hon. Pierre Soule died at a late hour last night, at his residence on Rampart Beloved, widely known, and, like Spencer's ideal, 'making sunshine in a shady place,' her loss will be deeply felt by all who knew her."

The Boston Daily Advertiser advocates the organization of a National Board of Trade as a department of the General Government, to perform a part of those duties relative to commercial subjects which now devolve upon the Treasury Department, or are but partially discharged by various local associa-

The Cumberland Telegraph of Saturday, has a notice inviting a general meeting of the creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, at the Fountain Hotel, in the city of Baltimore, on the 27th day of the present month, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A case was tried in the U. S. Court at Pittsburg, last week, in which J. E. Curtis sued Butler county, Pa., to recover interest on bonds issued by said county to the Northwestern railroad company. A jury gave a verdict of \$672 for the plaintiff.

A private difficulty between Com. Chauncey of the U.S. N., and his brother-in-law a Mr. Hillsburg, about family matters, has got into the newspapers, and a libel suit it is said has been commenced against Com. C. by Mr. H., in consequence of a letter written to the latter gentleman.

Much desire is expressed in this section of the State, to hear a speech from Mr. Preston, the Whig candidate for Attorney General .-He is said to be one of the ablest and most eloquent men in the State.

The air balloon in which Mr. Mountain proposes to try an æreal voyage from America to Europe is fast nearing completion .-It is in process of construction at Lansingburgh, near Troy, in New York.

ty desert between our frontier States and the heights of the Sierra Nevada.—New A fight occurred in the suburbs of Baltimore on Saturday night last, between the "Tigers" and the "Eubolts," in which there was considerable pistol shooting, and four persons were wounded.

this city, on the opposite side of the river. The European War news will now be the The crevasse, our informant states, is a very bad one, and the track of the Opelousas most important, and the most exciting intelligence which the newspapers can fill their railroad is for three miles under water. The neighboring plantations also suffer severely columns with. from its effects. It is feared that many

the streets of this city will soon be overflow-The new hotel just built at Norfolk, is to be called the Atlantic. A. G. Newton, as we ed .- New Orleans Delta. have before said, takes charge of it.

Tuesday last was the day set apart for the departure of these negroes for Liberia. This William L. Patterson, of Mississippi, has been appointed by the President, Consul of estate numbered some thirty-one slaves, twenty-one of whom peremptorily refused, the United States at Genoa. when the hour of departure arrived, to quit

the land of their adoption. We wish North-James H. Sisson, a native of Virginia, ern fanatics knew as much about the South died at New Orleans, last week, aged thirtyand her institutions as these negroes, they six years. would be more enlightened and less rampant about negro freedom than they are .- Bed-

The Anniversary Meetings in New York have closed.

Important Intelligence from Europe. THE GREAT WAR BEGUN.

Whilst on his visit to Virginia last month,

Mr. Everett, with a company of ladies and

gentlemen from Richmond, paid a visit to

Jamestown, and there planted some ivy at the

base of the old ruin still remaining, so as to

protect it as much as possible from the rava-

ges of the weather. Mr. Everett made an ap-

comparatively whole. A considerable body

of land around the tower and graveyard be-

longs to Virginia. Let us enclose it. Let us by strong safeguards stop the advance of the

river. Let us, in the spirit of Old Mortality, clear away the redundant growth and rub-

bish from the tombs, freshen the inscriptions

they bear, and re-erect them upon their an-

cient foundations. Let us preserve so much

of the old brickwork of the colonial house of

ner that the ruins of the Coliseum are secur-

ed against further demolition. And as in af-

our sister States, and the tourists from foreign

the curtain of living green which nature

shall fashion from the ivy roots so freshly set

in that sacred soil, the scene will bear testi-

not insensible to the august memories of the

The Douglas and Anti-Douglas Democrats

of Pennsylvania are particularly amiable

toward each other, of late. For instance .-

The State Sentinel, Democratic Anti-Le-

compton paper, published at Harrisburg,

uses the following mild language toward the

"He is a violator of pledges, an unwise, un-

safe and corrupt Executive, a Pro Slavery

Disunionist, a pirate in intention, a tyrant,

an apostate from Democracy, a wool-dyed

To which the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian

retorts, by calling Messrs. Forney and Hick-

"Red-mouth abolitionists, corrupt and rot-

ten at the heart, capable of perpetrating the

foulest and blackest crimes, who have lived

all their lives on plunder, stealing from the

Treasury of the Government, and when the

door was shut against their wholesale steal-

ing, they turn round and abuse the men and

We have received two or three accounts of

the late political discussion at The Plains, in

es of the candidates very much as they

cur in representing that Mr. Thomas acquit-

ted himself very ably, and made friends .-

His majority in the county is predicted, as

Hord, the Whig candidates for the Legisla-

New Wheat.

We, yesterday, saw at the counting rooms of Messrs. R. Habersham & Sons, a sample

May for new wheat is very early, and we

the leaves of the plant alone. Recent re-

ports from the uplands induce the opinion,

that some wheat will still be made on fields

now injured by the rust or mould, but the

universal opinion is, that the wheat will be

Guano Islands.

The Alta Californian of the 19th ultimo.

The schooner E. L. Frost, with one of the

in search of guano islands, having been emi-

tudes 150 deg. and 175. On five of the isl-

ands large deposites of guano were found,

and specimens brought here, which have

been declared by competent judges to be

equal if not superior to the best kinds of Jar-

vis Island. Messrs, Williams & Co., being

American citizens, have sent on their claim

to the Department of State, in accordance

with the act of Congress of August 18, 1856."

Quick Work.

A few weeks since we mentioned the

But a few

murder of a mail-carrier in Upper Canada,

Emeline Sinclair, who testified that the pri-

soners were at her house all the night of the

murder, was tried on Monday, for perjury,

found guilty, and sentenced to ten years

California Emigration.

Isthmus of Panama, or by way of Nicara-

gua or Tehauntepec, or traversing the migh-

The Flood in the Mississippi.

We conversed yesterday with a gentleman

who had just returned from the Ewing cre-

vasse, near Raceland, about 40 miles from

The Bogers' Negroes

ford Democrat.

The lapse of years seems to make no de-

imprisonment in the penitentiary.

and the robbery of the mail.

light .- Savannah Republican.

ture. We hope to see all this realized.

Federalist, and a disorganizer!'

party who gave them life."

charges on both sides?

Three Days Later from Europe-Declaration s of War by Austria-Encounter of the Opposing Forces at the Bridge of Buffalora-The Austrians Victorious.

propriate speech on the occasion. The South-NEW YORK, May 15 .- The steamers Weser ern Literary Messenger says, "the river is and Borussia, from Bremen, via Southampgradually gaining on the Jamestown shore, ton, on the 3d inst., arrived here about halfand before many years, may reach even the

past 6 o'clock this evening. The steamer New York arrived at Cowes wall of the cemetery, while the unrestricted on the 30th, and the Canada arrived out on growth of trees within the enclosure will the 2nd. The steamer Pacific arrived at Galsurely push from their bases and rend asunway on the 30th. der the few monuments which yet remain

The American clipper ship Pomona, which sailed on the 27th from Liverpool, was wrecked off Wexford on the 28th. By this disaster, three hundred and eighty-six lives were

England is preparing for war. There is great activity at the dockyards. A royal roclamation has been issued offering a ounty of ten pounds to seamen, with an intention of recruiting ten thousand additional men.

worship as is yet standing, in the same man-In all probability there was a sharp action at the bridge of Buffalora, twenty-five miles northwest of Pavia, and over the Ticino, on ter years the sons and daughters of this an-Thursday, the 28th ultimo. It is reported cient Commonwealth, and the visitors from that the Austrians, after a considerable loss. took the place at the point of the bayonet. climes shall look upon the tower wrapped iu It is also reported that Mortara was taken, and that the Sardinians retreated before the Austrians near the Lago Maggiore.

The latest accounts say that France remony that the Virginians of our day were fused the proffered mediation of England. for the reason that after accepting Russia's proposal for a Congress, it would be an insult

to the last named Power. The telegraph to Switzerland was cut by the Austrians.

cenza in great masses. There are forty thousand Frenchmen enoa at present. The King of Sardinia accompanied Gen'ls. Canrobert and Niel, and visited with them

The Austrians were concentrating at Pia-

the line of the river Dora. The Austrians had seized the Sardinian essels at Lago Maggiore. Austria wants a loan of twenty millions

pounds. The French Emperor expected to join his rmy on the 3d of May. The Prussian Government had resolved to

put its army in readiness to march. A great many failures are reported on the Stock Exchange. Wolf & Co., of Berlin, have suspended. A considerable failure is reported at Vienna. It is expected that the impoverishment and ruin at the Paris Bourse this week will be beyond all ex-

No more failures occurred on Monday All this is beautiful! Isn't it? What will Consols closed 894(6904. The cotton mar-ket was much depressed, closing one quarthe people think of such language and such ter of a penny lower.

VIENNA, SATURDAY .- Count Buol has forwarded circular notes to Foreign Governments, stating the diplomatic and political Fauquier County, between the candidates reasons for the declaration of war by the Emperor. The Wiener Zeitung publishes for Congress from this distict. We have the decrees ordering an income tax of the not room for them, as they detail the speechthird class to be retained by the pay office immediately upon the interest of the public have heretofore been given at other pla-ces in the district. All the accounts conbonds being paid; ordering a loan of £20,-000,000, but as it was impossible, at present to contract it, the National Bank will advance two-thirds of the nominal value of the loan in new notes. The third decree releais a'so, the election of Messrs. Ashby and ses the bank from meeting its notes with specie, and the fourth orders duties and excise dues to be paid in silver, or payable coupons of the national loan.

VIENNA, SUNDAY .- The Archduke Ferdinand Maximillian is discharged from the Governor-Generalship of Lombardy and Ve-

Berlin. Sunday .- The increasing uncertainty of political affairs has caused Prussia suppose beyond precedent. This wheat is of the kind called southern white, and in readiness to march.

MARSEILLES, FRIDAY .- Advices from Rome weighs 52 lbs. to the bushel. It had not of the 26th, state that a proclamation had been injured or affected by rust, of which so been issued by Gen. Cayon, recommending much complaint has been made throughout the inhabitants to remain tranquil, disap-In Middle Georgia, the rust has been proving of any manifestation even of a pacific nature, and reminding the populace that called mould. It seems to be confined to ssembling in street crowds is already for-

Eight thousand Austrians had arrived at Ancona.

TURIN, SUNDAY .- The King left this morn ing to take command of the army. The Austrians, in large numbers, have quitted Piacenza, which is proclaimed in a state of siege. They appear to have concentrated their forces on the left bank of the Po. TRIESTE, SATURDAY .- The Austrian Lloyds

have discontinued their ships to foreign firm of C. A. Williams & Co., of this city, on board, returned on the 14th from a cruise

Berne, Tuesday.—The President opened the Federal Assembly with a patriotic Fedenently successful. Some thirty or forty difral speech. The Council moved the followferent islands were visited between the latiing demands for the consideration of the tudes 22 deg. N. and 5 deg. S., and longi-Assembly:

To sanction the declaration of neutrality which accompanied the recent calling out of the contingents by the Swiss Government. To authorize further defensive measures

To open a credit not to be limited to conracting loans. And to appoint a commander-in-chief of

the federal army. Paris, May 2 .- The Grand Duchess Varna left after instituting a Council of Regency, and the new Government has expressed its adhesion to Piedmont.

TURIN, MAY 2 .- The King had accepted the military dictatorship of Tuscany, to facihours elapsed before the murderers were litate the co-operation of the Tuscans in the apprehended, and in a day or two afterward Moore and Over, two colored men, were war of independence, and to protect the publie order. The Sardinians in Venice had tried for murder, found guilty, and ordered for execution early in June. John A. Armplaced themselves under the protection of the Russian Consulate. strong, another colored man, who made the STUTTGARDT, MAY 2.-The Wirtemburg confession, pleaded guilty, and has been sentenced to be hung on the 7th of June.—

Chambers have unanimously voted the Government projects for calling out the militia, for a forced levy of horses, and opening a war credit of seven millions of florins. the debate, sympathy was expressed with Austria. Private letters from Paris express an an-

ticipation that the new French loan will be offered in a three per cent. stock at 61, becrease in the rush of our people towards the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. Ining about four per cent. lower than the lowest price fixed in the loans during the Rusdeed, the emigration to California by actual sian war. The correspondence of the London Times says that Delangle leaves the Cabinet. A count is greater to-day than it was when the gold fever was at its height in '49-'50.— Steadily the tide ebbs and flows across the

declaration of war against Austria was expected to appear in the Moniteur of the 3rd instant. The Austrian Ambassador had not The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that the Turkish Porte is preparing for war, and that Omar Pasha was on his way

from Bagdad to Constantinople.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool for two days, footed up 9,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. All qualities had declined. Clare's circular reports the market fully id. lower, while others say it had declined nearly id., closing dull and

Breadstuffs were buoyant, with a large speculative inquiry. All qualities had con-siderably advanced, but the market closed too excited to give accurate figures. Provisions closed nominal but with an advancing tendency, and a speculative feeling still sontinued. Rice tended upward, and holders demanded an advance. Saltpetre had advanced 2d. All other articles, usually quoted, were slow of sale, without any quotable change in rates.

# Hog Cholera.

This fatal disease is carrying away large numbers of hogs in the vicinity of Decatur, Ill. It is said that Sangamon river bottom is covered with their dead bodies.

John Bright on the War. In addressing his constituents at Birmingham, (Eng.) on the 28th ult., with reference to the pending election, Mr. Bright spoke of

the war in the following terms: I hear to-day that there has come down from London intelligence of the most solemn and awful import to Europe and to humanity. The war, which, for four months, has been coming on with stealthy, but not unseen or unheard steps, at last has made its appearance in all its grim and devilish proportions.

"See where the giant on the mountain stands, His blood-red tresses deepening in the sun, With death-shot glowing in his fiery hands,
And eye that scorches all it glares upon."
Cheers.) Such is the monster that now ap-

pears above the horizon, and threatens to scatter desolation and bloodshed and agonies unutterable through the homes of countless millions of the population of Europe. What are we to do? Looking to the past, I know what we are to do. We are for a time to mediate when mediation is of no use. We are to give a little encouragement here and a little discouragement there. We are by and by to connect ourselves with one side in such a manner that the other will accuse us of hostility and perfidy. Meanwhile, some act, it may be, of great cruelty, or great atrocity, may be committed by one of the belligerent Powers. It may be told to us in words of truth or in terms of gross exaggeration. If your Government is disposed for war, there will be agents of the press in London to magnify and distort every thing, and to stimulate you by appeals in some cases to passions that are noble, but in others to passions that are base, until at length this country, this precious gem set in a silver sea, which alone rides secure amid all the storms and tempests that agitate and perplex the world, will be asked to mingle in the strife, and English blood and English treasure, as you know from past history they have been, will again be poured out like water in every part of Europe, wherever a battle is to be lost or won. (Cheers.) A gentleman not particu-larly remarkable for political consistency, who held office under Lord Palmerston, and who now seeks the suffrages of the West Riding to do the bidding of Lord Derby, said in a speech the other day at Leeds that he is for peace, and that it may be necessary for the fleet of England to enter the Adriatic and to protect the ancient city of Venice.

I have been in the ancient and venerable

(A laugh.)

city of Venice, and I say, excepting the people who live there, let Venice sink into the seaweed out of which, as the poet tells us, it first arose, rather than that the fleet of England should take up a position there, proclaiming to the world that we are becomng belligerents in this great contest .--Cheers.) Others have told us that we have solemn treaties with Belgium, and that if anybody treads, as it were, upon the very toe of that little kingdom, the might of England must be called forth to defend the capital and its monarch. I am no party to any such treaty, nor are you; and I say, as I have said before, that the Minister who tries to force England into this war convicts himself of the foulest treason to the English Crown and the English people. (Cheers.) You are all in the dark, however, as to what your Government will do. We have had two speeches from Lord Derby, the second intended to correct what he calls the false impression which had been created by the first. No man knows better than Lord Derby the use of words in the English language. and I only hope that the second speech more truly explains the policy of the Government than the first. But remember that you know nothing of the negotiations. Parliament knows nothing. We are in total ignorance what obligations we are under to him who rules in Paris or him who rules in Vienna. My opinion is-and I commend it to the gentlemen who differ from me that if the people of England were fairly represented n the House of Commons, in all probability our foreign affairs would be conducted with greater openness, greater frankness, greater truthfulness, and we should be less liable some morning to awake and find this noble country, with all its industry, all its intelligence, all its morality, and all its Christianity, about to be plunged into the most fearful crime and the most awful calamity that can affect mankind. (Cheers.) One word more upon the question of war. Whatever may be the seeming necessity of a war at any time-and I have never denied, and knowing human nature somewhat, and having read history somewhat, I shall never denythat there is at times to the human eye and to the human heart an apparent necessity for undertaking the responsibility and the sufferings of war-(Cheers)-let every man be able to acquit himself in the sight of God. who knows the secrets of every heart, as to the course which he individually may take

in any emergency of that kind. (Hear, hear.) War is in its nature destructive and archical. There can be no freedom in Europe-there can be no permanent or assured peace in Europe-so long as the great Powrs maintain 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 of men in arms at a period of profound peace .-(Cheers.) Even in England, and to us, what can be more anarchical and less conservative than war? Look back to the war in which we were engaged from 1793 to 1815. That was a period of fearful suffering. It was also a period of utter tyranny. There was no free expression of opinion, no free press. no freedom to anybody, unless he chose to outstrip his neighbors in a foolish passion for war. So, too, from 1815 down to 1828, there was no liberty in England, or little more than now exists in the neighboring country of France. From year to year there was an intense suffering, bad trade, a depressed population, constant plots, secret societies, incipient insurrections, dangers of every kind to the institutions of the country. Such things were the legitimate, natural and inevitable offspring of that gigantic and wicked war which your rulers had waged for twenty-five years. (Cries of "No," followed by cheers.) And now war again. After that war, national debt; after that national debt, increased taxes; after those taxes, danger and discontent of every kind in the future, if you permit your Government to meddle for one single hour in the armed contest which is just commencing. The other day, in the House of Commons. Minister had the audacity to taunt me, not with having criticized the House of Lords, but with having spoken in disparagement of the Crown of England. Whoever did sofor I was not present-on whatever occasion, I throw the slander in his teeth. (Great cheering.) The Crown of England will never be jeoparded by a prosperous and con-

tented people. (Cheers.) Look to other nations and to the history of the past. When a crown has been knocked off somebody's head-when a throne has been trampled in the mire-when a Royal family have been exiles and wanderers upon the earth, it has been not the result of a policy of justice, of mercy, and of peace, but the punishment awarded by the Eternal to those who have violated His laws and disregarded His commands. I need travel example of what I mean. You remember member the sufferings of your countrymen, not to speak of those of the French, the

remember the excited state of the public mind. You remember the fulminations of the most powerful organ of the Press. You their legs) two retired veterans of the art remember the dark thoughts that passed through every mind as news came home by dall and General Walter Jones, is surely driblets-how men asked themselves what was to become of our unfortunate countrymen and of the honor of England. Suppose that everything which only did not happen really something better than the "sumptuous -and nobody has yet explained how it did not happen—had happened. In the then temper of the people of England, I ask whether any man would have undertaken to guarantee the public peace for a single day, or whether we have not every reason to believe that such an event would have given a blow to your institutions infinitely more severe than anything that has occurred at least during the lifetime of any one who now hears me! (Cries of "No," "Yes," and cheers.) No, of course, not; the danger is past. Men forget the storm which had almost hurled them to the bottom of the sea when once they set their foot upon dry land; but I tell you that out of such events come national discontent, anarchy, the overthrow of institutions, and the utter destruction fanatics wherever found be repudiated and even of the most venerated dynasties .-

The Cause of the Difficulty.

Austria claims that she rightly owns and controls Lombardy and Venice; that she has a right to control them as she sees fit; that, in order to this, she must maintain with the several neighboring Italian States such au influence as will render her Lombardo-Venitian sovereignty safe. Therefore, she keeps up a partial military occupancy of the central Italian States and virtually rules in all Italy. Sardinia is the only large Italian province which is an exception. There Austria has no power, and the policy of Sardinia, which is favorable to the establishment of constitutional governments in Italy, is hostile to that of Austria, which tends to the maintainance of the strictest military despotism. Sardinia and France, sympathising with her, on the contrary, claim that the Austrian occupation of Italy is injurious in its effects on the Italian States, prevents the development of that country, and is virtually in violation of the treaties and compacts of 1815. They demand the abandonment of the Austrian occupation of Italy and the Sardinian frontier, and that Austria shall cease to exercise any more control in Italian affairs than the other great Powers. These demands Austria refuses to comply with, alleging that her policy in Italy is necessary to her own dependencies of Ven-ice and Lombardy. These matters have been in controversy for three years. France and Sardinia proposed in 1856 the consideration of this subject by a Congress of the European Powers. Austria would not consent to this. Diplomatic negotiations were carried on, however, between France and Austria, but the difference has grown wider and wider the longer the discussion has continued, until they now propose to settle the whole affair by a resort to arms.

### Red Men.

The Grand Council of this benevolent or ganization, for Virginia, has been in session in this city for several days past. On yesterday afternoon they had a grand procession, leaving their "Wigwam" at 21 o'clock, marching through the principal streets, and returning about 4 o'clock. - Rich. Exam.

RICHMOND, May 13 .- The Great Council Red Men last evening elected their officers for the next term as follows:

W. T. Hannaford, of Somerton, Nansenond county, Great Sachem. W. T. Folkes, of Lynchburg, G. S. Saga-

Peter B. Prentiss, of Suffolk, G. J. Sagamore. John S. Cox. of Petersburg, Great Pro-

B. H. Pullen, of Richmond, G. C. of J. A. Clarkson, of Richmond, G. K.

Wampum. The following are the Representatives elect o the Great Council of the United States:-E. B. Lunsford, of Petersburg; C. A. B. Cofforth, of Winchester; W. II. Lemoine,

of Petersburg; Hugh Latham, of Alexan-This morning, the Council presented to C. A. B. Cofforth, of Winchester, a handsome silver goblet, as a token of the estimation in which he is held by his associates. An appropriate presentation speech was made by Mr. Lemoine, of Petersburg, and the recipient replied in a brief address, in which gratitude was the prevailing idea. Mr. Cofforth has long held the office of G. C. of Re-

#### cords, but declined a re-election. The Split Among the Fanatics.

There is an old Spanish proverb which ells us, "when cronies fall out truth comes to light." Its truth is verified in the fact that the fanatical abolitionist cronies have quarrelled among themselves, and are begining to tell the truth about each other.

During the three days' anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, recently held in this city, the burthen of the discourses of the radical abolitionists was Dr. Cheever and Henry Ward Beecher. It seems that Dr. Cheever is determined to have a Cheshire cheese of his own; and so he has seceded from the American Anti-Slavery | country, and | especially | the poor | man's | Society, and with the assistance of Beecher has set up a Church Anti-Slavery Society, of which he is to stand up, in Congregational black silk, as the head, with Beecher on one hand and somebody else on the other, as supporters. Now, this desertion and attempt at self-glorification by Cheever and Beecher has disgusted the old leaders, Garrison and Wendell Phillps, and they do not hesitate to show it up in its true colors. Phillips, as the thinker, orator and logician of the fanatics, has poured out the vials of his eloquence and wrath upon their heads, and told them a good many home truths keeping others back, however, which will no doubt be brought forward all in good time; for when cronies fall out truths are sure to come to light, -N. Y.

The Railroad Contest. It is stated by the New York papers that through the exertions of a convention of railroad managers, who have been in session in that city, the competition among railroads for freight has virtually ended. The Convena late hour on Friday night, and finally agreed upon a basis for a settlement, which present in the persons of leading gentlemen who are closely identified with the

# The Iron Interest in Pennsylvania.

It is gratifying to hear that the iron manifacturing establishments all over our State ack not more than five years to give you an are getting into full operation with an encouraging prospect in increasing business that famous siege of Sebastopol-you re- and profits near at hand. In Allegheny county new branches of the business are being Russians, the Turks, and the Sardinians.- ry from the prostration of 1857, caused by You remember that on one occasion, when unwise expansion of credit in banking railan assault was made upon our troops by the road, real estate and other speculative one-Russians, be it accident, be it the overruling rations, has been speedy and complete. hand of Providence, be it anything to which In Blair, Lehigh, and other regions of the you please to ascribe it-but by something State, the furnaces are going into operation tween Smith and Shackelford (Thomas out little short of a miracle, the English forces with every prospect of success and profit.— of the matter) it would soon be seen whom were preserved from utter destruction. You Pitts. Post.

The Jamestown Society in Washington. An occasion which brings out (and upon oratorical, of the renown of Philip R. Fenworth recording; and such was the Jamestown supper given at Springman's "Columbia House," and which supper, by the way, was and elegant banquet" of stereotype phrase,

Philip R. Fendall, the president of the society, occupied the head of the table, and C. W. Dunnington, esq., the other end.
After Springman's dainty spread of good things had been thoroughly discussed, the

President read the Regular Toasts: Judge O. K. Barrell offered the following: By O. K. Barrell-Virginia and Massachuetts-Plymouth and Jamestown-The People and the Pilgrims-A descendant of the latter, I bow before all now around this festive board, and plight my faith to do all I can to sustain the Union. Let zealots and denounced, and virtue and goodness appreriated as the best boon of a Republic.

Mr. B., in his remarks accompanying the toast, made a complimentary allusion to Gen. Walter, Jones, which called up that gentleman, who was received on his rising with lively testimonials of regard.

Gen. Jones commenced by a touching allusion to the decay of powers that had come upon him, and which was inevitable at his age, but that he felt reanimated when his native State was made the theme. Congratulating the members of the society on its promise of solid success, he proceeded to express his utter astonishment in having heard it said that its members were aliens to their native State, who had forfeited the right to manifest the enthusiastic love they feel for their birth place. Separations from one's native land were inevitable, but so far from weakening the ties of home feeling, such separation generates a species of enthusiasm that sometimes becomes almost morbid, so fervid is it. Natives of the roughest and most uncongenial climes are affected by this morbid longing. Thus the Swiss, and also the Sailor. Our separation from our native State of Virginia has been a stirring stimulus to enthusiasm, and has raised what was only a feeling to a passion. [Cheers.] have all heard of that disease of mariners called the calenture, when those affected look back with feverish longing to their native land. What was this but a morbid and exaggerated type of what we all feel? It was to be lamented that in communities

and States, the feeling of patriotism is too often lost in the feeling of selfish ambition -party feeling degenerating into virulent hostility. Religion itself had been made the agent of the most bitter persecution. A modern bard, Dr. Holmes, who like Apollo, combined the poet and the physician, had a pregnant couplet to the effect that "When man's first incense rose above the plain,

Of Earth's two altars, one was built by Cain. One brother was killed by another; and the same feeling had inspired the rack, and inquisition, and later persecutions. What was to be the end of this? What the cure? It was necessary that there should be a common point upon which all disputants can fix their opinions; if there was one point more noble than another; it was patriotism; and no where had patriotism such a place to fix itself and find root and nourishment, as in our native State of Virginia. [Loud applause. He concluded by expressing his pride in Virginia, and in the fame of her sons. - All he would ask was that she should continue to deserve the name given to ancient Rome, of "the mother of men." [Long con-

tinued applause.] John Carroll Brent, esq., offered the follow-

Mr. P. R. Fendall, the President of titles him to the affection of its members. Mr. Fendal! replied with an animation and

cumstances in which the society stood, but there were also saddening circumstances.— The angel of death had thinned their ranks and no less than four had gone since their last meeting. At the Jamestown anniversary two years

his age, had accompanied them, and borne all the fatigues and little hardships of the trip, with remarkable cheerfulness. Mr. Custis, in the speaker's estimation, was a man whose abilities would have commanded success in any position of life, had his ample fortune not put him above the need of active exertion. As a popular speaker, none was more effective, and his genius was shown in his cultivation of the fine arts; in the drama especially; and as a painter he was respectable. One well remembered trait of his character, was that he never spoke ill of any one. Gen. Henderson, another of the departed

ones, was a patriot, a gallant soldier, and a true friend. In his first battle there were more dead men by the side of his gun on board ship than anywhere else; and in the Florida war, although sick, he volunteered to go when others hung back, and behaved with so much gallantry that he was breveted and made general. He was the friend of his

Of the other missing ones Mr. F. spoke in warmly appreciative terms, and concluded by saying that the best tribute to their memory was to try and imitate their high example. Wash, Star.

### Departure of the Mormons. Last evening about five hundred of the

Mormon emigrants that arrived in the city on Friday, from Europe, left for the West by the Albany steamer Isaac Newton. The Mormon agents stationed here having received positive instructions from "President Brigham Young" to send all emigrants in future early in the season, in order to avoid the sad calamities of being caught in early winter on the Plains, as in 1856, used every despatch, and in thirty hours from landing in Castle Garden had them again in motion up the Hudson. The arrival within the last few days of over seven hundred Mormon emigrants from Europe is a suggestive fact. The difficulties in which the people of Utah have been placed by their rebellion against tion of Managers continued its session until the federal government seem to have exercised no perceptible influence in discouraging foreign immigration to that Territory. only needs the sanction of Mr. Corning to go must be an all-powerful and abiding faith into effect. The Central, though not repre- which, in presence of the present embarrasssented by its chief executive officers, was ments of the Saints in that quarter, brings such swarms of the brotherhood thousands o miles from their own homes to share the unroad, and have the entire confidence of its certain fortunes of Brigham Young. Taking managers. The 20th of May is the day nam- this and other evidences into consideration, ed for the new tariff to go into effect. The the question suggests itself, for what destiny settlement combines, with higher prices for is this singular people reserved, that they freight, reduced speed in passenger trains, should possess, in so marked a degree, not on equal to four hours longer in reaching Cin- ly the power of cohesion but attraction?-N. Y. Herald.

A correspondent, "Perry," complains of several recently reported cases of violation of law in the U. S. Navy, by officers, in the infliction of punishment upon seamen, and

gal's attention to the subject. A correspondent, "Little Fork," Culpeper County, replies to an article recently publishprosecuted with much success. The recove- ed, and says that "Mr. Shackelford is much stronger in that neighborhood than is reported"-and that so far from his being in the field for mischief, the true Democratic feeling is in his favor-and that if the vote in that part of the county were taken be-

Reception of the French Troops in Piedmont Correspondence of the Constitutionne

CHAMBERY, (Piedmont,) April 26, 1859 For two days past the rumor of the approach ing arrival of the French toops in this city has been circulated. Yesterday morning an extraordinary excitement was observable To the credit of the population, let me say opinions were all merged in a single senti nent, in favor of France, and the triumph of the Franco-Sardinian army. Thus every one was animated with the desire to greet upon their passage those gallant soldiers, who have won the admiration of the entire world Some of the old inhabitants, who remembered the first republic, and the first empire. say that at the approach of the old "Army of Italy" the enthusiasm was not more denonstrative.

It was known that the first detachment would pass through the city towards noon. At 9 o'clock the population hastened to uscupy every practicable point of observation around the depot. The left side of the rail road forms, at this place, a species of amphitheatre, bounded by numerous houses. They were crowded with spectators. The surrounding country supplied its contingent. Neither a report that the order of march hav ing been countermanded, or the most penetrating of rains, could suppress the arder or the curiosity of the multitude. At 101 A. M. the depot gates were opened to the privileged public, which consisted of all the authorities, the magistracy, the bar, and the various nobilities of the neighborhood. Old soldiers of the first empire were to be seen there, decorated with the Saint Helena medal. Among them that old friend of Surgeon Msior-in-chief Baron Larrey, Chevalier Lou-Domenget, formerly Surgeon-Major of one of the regiments of the Imperial Guard, and hevealier Vaugat, Major of the National Guard, of Chambery.

Presently after, the band of the militia was

idmited. Hours and minutes elapsed. A last; at I o'clock, the sound of the steam whistle was heard; the locomotive which has come from Culoz with the velocity of flight pauses; there are thirty cars in the train. Chey contain the Chasseurs de Vincennes of the Nineteenth Battalion, and several companies of the Forty-third of the Line. The whole body of spectators uncovers. The soldiers show themselves at the gates. The air resounds with prodigious acclamations:—
"Vive la France" "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive le Roil" "Vivent les Chasseurs de Vincennes!" "Vive the Forty-third of the Line!" At this moment the air Partant pour la Syrie mixes with the noisy welcome.

At the end of ten minutes the train resumes its way to Sain Jean-de-Marienne, where reception no less ardent awaits it. At 230 P. M. it enters that city. The Syndie, his adjunct, and the several authorities, with the Bishop, Monsigneur Vibert, accompanied by two priests, hasten to greet the brave soldiers, who appear charmed with this welcome of a people who, more than once since 1815 has yearned towards France.

Every three hours new transport trains pass through Chambery. The railroad management has suspended some days four or five of the regular arrivals and departues of trains.

The enthusiasm is no less expensive on the part of Montmelian, through which marched he troops, which, for a week past, have been stationed at Grenoble and its neighborhood To-day new troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery are passing through in express trains

every three hours. Travel on the Atlantic - A Semi-Daily Line.

As an instance of the immense transatlantic travel by steamships at the present time, a merchant of this city received a let ter the other day from his correspondent in Liverpool, complaining of the difficulty of avoiding duplicating his information in consequence of the frequency of the sailings from the different English ports for th Society. His devotion to the association en- No doubt it must be somewhat embarrassing but the multiplicity of steamers crossing the ocean is nevertheless an evidence of the imforce of language not common with one of mense traffic and travel going on between the his age. He alluded to the encouraging cirless than six steamers left English ports for America within four days, from the 16th to

the 20th of last month. Notwithstanding this extraordinary number of steamships starting almost at one time it is said that the steamers of the European igo, the venerable Custis, in the 76th year and American Company, formerly Croskey's line, will soon be put on between Liverpool and New York. At this rate we shall not be surprised to see, before long, a semi-daily line of steamships leaving this country for Europe, so that one may select between the morning and the evening boat for Liverpool. just as we do now in going to Albany. In all probability this will be fulfilled, unless the war draws off the steamers, as the Crimean contest did, or travel should be retarded by the disturbed condition of the Continent .-Already one screw ship of the Cunard line, the Alps, has been withdrawn for government purposes, and should England get involved in the war, no doubt many others will be employed as transports. - N. Y. Herald.

#### [COMMUNICATED, Mr. Montague.

If there had been any doubt as to the fact that the Democracy had utterly stultified it self by nominating Mr. Letcher for Governor, surely the "impotent conclusions" of Mr. Montague, on Friday night, must have fully established the charge.

The whole argument of Mr. M., on Friday evening, upon the subject of Mr. Letcher's views upon slavery, was based upon the assumption that he was charged with being now unsound upon that question.

The inconsistency of the Opposition in being so opposed, he essayed to show, by referring to the views that had been held by Clay, Rives, Botts, Willey, and others, who had

been sustained by Whigs. The Opposition do not charge that Mr. Letcher is now unreliable as to "negroology;" but that having been so heretical, wholly inhibited him from being supported by the Democracy, which has so earnestly protested against any man being elected Gov ernor who could not show a "mathematical

line" on that question." The assumption, therefore, being untrue, the many labored, and much lauded remarks of Mr. M., on that point, were a mere waste of words and time, and his reference to the persons named entirely officious and inappo-

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